

THE  
TOROP  
—IS—  
A Year  
—IS—  
PAID AND  
\$2.50  
POWER  
WORTHY OF  
CREDIT.

Book. IV., Chapter 23.

## RIGHT SILVER OUTLOOK

### the History of the Decline and Rise in the U.S.

Recent advance and continued rise in the price of silver calls attention to the changes in the commercial value of this metal. A couple of the ago attention was drawn to the actual position of the metal so far as country was concerned, and that was not necessarily consistent, or followed by an almost continuous rise in the price. From the official it was calculated that in the ten years 1892-1902 inclusive there was in the United States an excess of consumption over production and it was inferred that the deficiency was supplied from foreign sources. To learn the actual time of the report of the purchasing agent of the Sherman act, summarized as follows:

Production ten years, 1892-1902, inclusive, \$37,094,403.  
Excess exports over imports, \$26,007,007.  
Total, \$110,301,712.  
Taken by the United States mint, \$9,244,000.  
Total, \$149,117,712. Deficiency, \$88,873,712.

Analysis of imports and exports over during the past 20 years shows that at the total exports during that period are \$141,282,256 in excess of the total imports. As matter of fact, about one-half the total production of silver in this country is exported. It is true that during the month of June the United States silver exceeded the exports and that silver was reported in August, but the reports of these months were so exceptional as to cause no little comment among close observers of the movements of the white metal. It is an especially interesting showing since investigation of the government records it appears that during no year of the period under consideration did the imports exceed the exports.

For instance, it is from July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902, the imports were \$1,161,611 and the exports \$44,250,279, or \$20,088,768 more. It would be impossible to demonstrate from these other figures that the present consumption is greater than the present supply. For instance, the production of the United States for the year ending June 30th last could not have been more than (in commercial value) \$33,000,000, and was more likely less. If \$23,000,000 and the balance of excess exports, which \$13,000,000 are left for governmental and industrial uses, which was most probably under the actual requirements.

There are other statistics that point to a more rapid consumption than production. For instance, the last report of the director of the mine gives the production of the world for 22 years—1879-1900—at 3,275,000,000 ounces and the consumption of the mine of the world for the same period at 2,071,000,000 ounces for industrial uses, or an average of 11,414,500 ounces per annum. The same report says that the industrial consumption of the world in 1901 was 36,000,000 ounces. This would probably include some old material but not enough to bring the figures down either near or to the annual average of 25 years. The same report says that the United States alone, the director of the mine calculates, consumed in 1901 in silver, the same class as new material, to the amount of \$15,285,732 coinage value. This by weight would amount to about 20,000,000 ounces. The decline in the price of the metal that followed the events of 1893 stimulated the industrial

consumption of silver very much. The returns to the United States mint of this consumption for the years 1890-1892 inclusive, were in no case more than \$9,031,277, coinage value of old and new material.

So far it is pretty clear that there has been of late years a rapid increase in the demand for silver, both for public and private account. The question that now arises is whether this increased demand will be maintained, or whether, being due merely in the one case, to coincidental government purchases of large proportions which will meet all requirements for some time to come and, in the other case, to a better market for the articles of art and luxury due to more recent prosperity, it is likely to soon come to an end. Furthermore, reports bearing upon this question will prove interesting. Another point upon which information is desired is whether part of the demand for silver is not occasioned by the condition of the world's money market. Rates which draw gold to the great financial centers must attract it away from the silver using countries that have been struggling to get themselves out of some sort of a gold loan as a gold substitute must be found for the gold withdrawn. This is most important as to silver. If this is the process that has been in operation it would also indicate from the nature of such processes, that this part of the demand would continue for years to come. Up to this point certainly, the statistics favor the producer rather than the consumer in the market.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier in a speech in the House at Ottawa in the debate on the Alaskan boundary award made several important statements which show that he favors the independence of Canada. He said:

"I have often regretted also that while they are a great and powerful nation we are only a small colony, a growing colony. I have often regretted also that we have not in our hands the treaty-making power which would enable us to dispose of our own affairs. But in this matter we are dealing with a position that was forced upon us. We have not the treaty-making power."

"I am sorry to say that the whole correspondence which we have had upon this question since 1897 has not yet been placed before parliament. I am sorry not only that we are not in such an independent position, but also that it is not in my power to place before parliament the whole of the correspondence as it passed between the Canadian government and the British government, and that we shall have that correspondence and it will be placed before parliament at the next session, the whole of it, no matter what protests may come from abroad. We shall have the whole of it read then this country may know exactly what is taking place and what share of responsibility must rest upon each of the parties concerned in this matter." (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Referring to the character of the treaty, he said:

"The difficulty is not there. The difficulty as I conceive it, is, is that as long as Canada remains a dependency of the British crown the present powers we have are not sufficient for the maintenance of our rights. It is important that we should ask the British parliament to grant us more extensive powers, that if ever we have to deal with matters of a similar nature again we shall deal with them in our own way." (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Halifax's passed off rather quietly. Some of the young boys from the different towns met at Atholville and after doing a few tricks there and at Canteer, such as changing wagon wheels, running rings a mile away, etc., were preparing to ride to Windermere when one of their horses got loose and swam the river, which spoiled their fun.

Wilmer, B. C., Thursday, November 5, 1903.

## Number Three Creek

### Largest Ore Showing Seen in District on Lead Queen, Steel and McLean Groups--Road Needed

Accompanied by E. J. South, S.M., the Wilmer reporter made a trip up Number Three creek to see the much-talked-of mineral showings there. The country between here and that creek is a magnificent one and is worthy of a much better description than we can give the space to in this issue, as we desire first to tell of the promising industrial prospects we saw.

Leaving Wilmer for ten on Thursday we came near J. Hall's ranch for the night, having lost the trail in the darkness, and we reached the cabin of the Lead Queen at about the same time on Friday, where later we were joined by Tom Brown, Henry Schweitzer and Sam Deer, owners of this group, and Dave McLean, who owns the McLean group, and we were fed a hearty welcome and supplied with good grub and beds. The trail after leaving the road at Wilmer, was almost a continuous climb up one hill to get to the other side, whereas it might have wound around most of the hills and been much much shorter. For the most part this continues for a mile or two up Number Three, where the grade is much better but still needs to be improved. By keeping to the "bottoms" it would be an easy matter to build a wagon road, but this will be referred to later.

From the cabin we ascended next morning up the hill on the north side of the creek. The trail was much wider and in splendid condition, and a credit to those prospectors, who built it. It crosses the little creek twice and the bridges are substantial structures. This creek starts from the glacier at the summit and provides plenty of good water for all mining purposes, but had never yet been named, so our guide, Henry Schweitzer, informed us, and it was immediately suggested that as we were it, and after due consideration it was decided that it should be named in consideration of the three men who have done so much towards bringing it into prominence and from an ancient condensed milk can we drink cups pure and proclaimed it, "B.C.S. Creek."

Just before we left the timber we came across to another cabin, or rather two of them joined together, which besides being large, roomy and well built were also particularly neat and clean. These cabins are used when work is carried on at the upper workings. From here on the trail was not quite so good, but suffice it to say that one horse has packed up to the tunnel 250 pounds.

Having reached the upper tunnel we lit candles and entered. Here one does not have to crawl to enter, but the tunnel is wide and high. The full length of this consent tunnel is 250 feet and at the end of it a little ore is showing, but it is intended to run it in some distance farther to get under a lead of high grade ore which is uncovered on the surface more than 100 feet above.

About 150 feet from the mouth of this tunnel the main ledge is cut through, showing the lead to be about 10 feet wide. To the left the ledge has been followed only about 25 feet, showing on all the way, while to the right, or west, they have drilled 120 in. In places the ledge is solid steel galena two feet wide and there is a soft gangue or streak on the bottom two to four feet wide, which carries considerable lead—it is a kind of "hard carbonate" in which is found some good-sized pieces of ore. The vein seems to show as it goes down and shows to be a dry contact. The work all through shows that the work

over a high rock bluff, down this as most climb and a nice step meant a long fall and certain death. But we sat down and sliding—not always smoothly or comfortably—from one foothold to another and making sharp angles around ragged corners of the hill we got to the mouth of a tunnel. There, who was ever ahead and ready to help the falling, with a smile asked: "How would you like to pack these things on your back down there?" pointing at some timbering. No one replied as we were very anxious then to get further into the tunnel to take a long breath. This is the McLean group and the tunnel was in over 30 feet, following a strong lead the full distance and in places shows two to three feet wide while the partwork is from eight to 15 inches wide carrying high values in silver and lead and a little gold, one assay made at two feet tunnel gave 20 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead.

The driving of this tunnel on the lead in the face of a bluff was, of course, only for the purpose of prospecting and it certainly has involved a great advantage in locating the lead, not only on the group but also on the adjoining groups.

Standing in the tunnel on the McLean group we could see in a direct line the lower workings of the Lead Queen and also where the upper workings were and still further the little ridge over which the workings of the Steel group are located in this line. Thus, there can be no doubt as to the value of these workings, the full three groups of claim as it is called, the same class and character of ore wherever uncovered.

Continuing the journey on down the bluff with great care we reached its foot without accident and Mr. McLean pointed out the spot where he would next start work, which will give him great depth and a splendid site. Thus, long weary we started back to the cabin arriving there about 4:30 o'clock, much pleased with all we had seen.

There are good tunnel rights all along the lead and all the groups are heavily timbered.

The Lead Queen has more development work done on it than any other property owned by prospectors in this district and we have not seen any property of any kind here that has a better showing of ore in appearance and extent. The bulk of this ore body is not very high grade, but under ordinary circumstances it would pay to strip it, and it could be shipped at once if a road were built to Salmon river, which empties into the Columbia. This lead we would judge would be about 20 miles in length, although some think it considerably less.

## Croppings

Tonight is Tony Parker's. Fine weather continues.

Two British army officers from England are stopping at J. L. McKay's hotel at Sinclair Springs, and intend spending some months hunting in this valley.

The government has at last sent long distance telephones to Windermere. Atholville and Wilmer, and the new instruments are now being installed and will prove a great benefit.

C. W. Bly succeeded in finding a creek ridge and small ponds Tuesday evening at Atholville, beside a few smaller ones. The same night Frank Morgan spent one night ponds.

The steamer Ptarmigan will make one more trip up the river, owing to the large amount of freight that continues to arrive at Golden for this district. The Hyak will after that make trip up the river until the next low stage. The water in the Columbia river has remained higher the full ten years and has been a great benefit to navigation.

## GOLDEN NUGGETS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Golden, B.C., Oct. 31.—

The horse-stealing case which was on Monday at the Court House was dismissed. G. Hamilton, who charged the stealer, was not able to prove his case, as the Queen's Hotel.

W. Mitchell of Carletonate was in town this week. On Tuesday he left the town he was driving standing outside the schoolhouse, when the horses, evidently not used to city life, took fright and ran away. A couple of little girls had climbed into the wagon, one was thrown out but the other stayed in the middle. She was thrown out in the mud. Fortunately she was only badly shaken up. The horses were caught near the Russell Hotel.

F. W. Jones returned from Nelson this week, where he was attending a meeting of the lumberman's Manufacturing Association.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday night at Field, Miss Margaret Jenkins, formerly of Golden, and Mr. Sam. Brown, formerly of Wilmer, being the contracting parties. Both young people are well-known in this district and are receiving many congratulations and wishes for their future happiness.

O. D. Hoar and F. Reiser, who have been at Moose creek have returned, having had a splendid trip.

Thos. O'Brien has gone to Calgary for a short time.

G. G. Gordon and Walter Houston, who were out for a week's hunting, have returned, having had very fair success.

Tonight is Hallowe'en and the wise ones will be careful where they walk.

Mrs. J. S. McKay has returned from a month's visit to the Coast.

## WINDERMERE ITEMS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Windermere, B.C., Nov. 2.

Mr. Elgar Stiller accompanied by Mr. O'Neil rode to Golden last week.

Joe Brady, P.E.S., is delving the foundations of several families in this vicinity.

Local ranchers are well satisfied with the yield of grain, which has just been threshed.

Mrs. M. Cameron is on the sick list.

St. Peter's church on Sunday evening the marriage of Mr. Vivian F. Dunn and Miss Winifred was solemnized by Rev. E. A. G. Smith. The bride, dressed in white and looking charming, was given away by Mr. J. H. Ball.

Mrs. W. Taylor made a very efficient bridesmaid, while Mr. E. N. Russell supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long life of happiness.

Jack McNeill, who once sang for parties, is now a printer and has more potatoes than he knows what to do with.

The District just before going to press unfortunately made quite a big "typo," which accounts for the absence of many local items. Some one will be sure to print the "typo" and call it done. Hence a small sample of the "typo" system is being shown, without apology, to the public.

## THE OUTCROP.

Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderfully Rich Mineral and Agricultural District.

Subscription, \$2.00 a Year: Foreign countries, \$2.50.

Exchange must be affixed on checks.

Advertising Rates: Display ads, \$2 per column inch per month. Legal ads, 15 cents per line for first insertion and 10 cents each additional insertion. Notices 25 cents per line each issue. Delinquent Co-owner notice \$10; County grant mineral claim notice, \$2.50; Timber Limit notice, \$5.

W. F. Evans.

Publisher and Proprietor.

WILMER, B. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1903.

This district has too few prospectors who go at their work with the vim that has characterized the owners of the Lead Queen mine, not to recognize their laudable efforts in a substantial manner. These men have not talked about how earnestly they desired to work their mineral claims, but they have worked them. They have built miles of good trail, built two substantial cabins, and ran hundreds of feet of tunnel that would be a credit to any mine anywhere. In fact, they are miners of ability and business, and have shown it. They have now developed their property to an extent that warrants the expenditure of money on a road to the property and the government should not be slow in encouraging them to this extent. If the road cannot all be built now any further work certainly should be on a trail with a wagon road grade, as it would be a waste of money to try to improve the present abominable excuse for a trail. The road, of course, would be only along the creek, as the men have already constructed good trails to their workings.

Denver, Colo., medical men say they have discovered the cause of that tired feeling.

If they have it is not due to impoverished blood, to exhaustion of the vital forces, to incipient heart failure, to race, color, or previous condition of servitude—nor, in short, to any of the causes which have heretofore been held responsible for it.

The man or woman who is suffering from the complaint, the Denver investigators report, is simply a victim of the germ called uncinaria.

The uncinaria is invisible to the naked eye, but under a powerful microscope it looks, we are told, like a rattlesnake. A specimen imported from Georgia has been exhibited before the Colorado Medical society, and the members of that learned body are now in hot pursuit of its natural enemy and destroyer in the germ world. When the latter is found, as found it must inevitably be, it will be possible for anybody who cares to arouse his dormant energies to do so by injecting the antidote into his arm or to mix it with his food.

Whatever the effect of this intelligence may be elsewhere—and it is easy to see why it should create consternation in many quarters—it will come like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky to the Golden telegraph agent and the Wilmer channel to Columbia river.

We believe we are not exaggerating the state of popular feeling in this district when we predict that volunteers in sufficient number can be found to hold some of the townsite-holders while a select committee of citizens is engaged in filling them with anti-uncinaria serum.

It has long been known that large and frequent doses of boozero will bring snakes in sight of any man, but the antidotes administered in such cases do not kill the snakes—for they have returned in different instances and frequently in larger numbers—therefore, there may be something in the new discovery. But, just think of a man being tired and a rattlesnake inside of him. Let us all get after the rattlesnake germ.

Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago is probably the most prominent advocate of union labor among the lawyers of America. He was chief counsel for the anthracite miners in their hearing before the arbitration commission, and has been a spokesman for union labor during all his professional career. Deliberately choosing his position when it meant a sacrifice of professional opportunity, he cannot be suspected of interested motives in his utterances; on the contrary his opinion carries weight wherever he is known.

In a speech made in Chicago Mr. Darrow made these telling points:

Trade unionism cannot afford to arouse the hostility of the public.

Trade unionism in its last analysis is really the monopoly of the labor market, and in most of its methods follows in the footsteps of capital.

In the ranks of trade unionism there are tens of thousands of men unacquainted with its principals and out of harmony with its purposes.

When the common people imagine that the trades unions are making unreasonable demands their hostility will be turned against corporate control.

The public will not long be willing to be ground to pieces by the monopolies on one hand and the trade unions on the other.

In order to achieve anything permanent trade unionism must stand for the permanent elevation of the common man.

The energy now directed towards organizing men and raising wages must be more largely turned towards the political and economic questions of the day upon which labor, capital and wages depend.

Mr. Darrow's outline of the danger ahead of trade unionism is only a recognition of the trend of public thought on the question. There can be no question but that public sympathy was with the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and that this public support enabled them to win. It is equally certain that some of the recent labor disturbances across the line have alarmed the public because strikes have been inaugurated without just cause and without consideration of the public, which suffered as a result.

## Union Hotel,

Wilmer, B. C.

When the foam is on the wheeler, and the temperature is high, and there's money in your pocket, and no clouds are in your sky; what in this world of trouble, can bring you greater cheer than a cool and juicy little neck and a large and frothy beer? Other lads have sung the praises of whiskey and of wine; these drinks may suit their appetites, but I need them not to name; my wishes are but modest; I want but little honey, just a cool and juicy little neck, a large and frothy beer, that I'm always sure to look for at the Union right here.

Wm. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor,

## Canadian Pacific Railway

Trains pass Golden:  
Eastbound ..... 15:10  
Westbound ..... 10:20

Steamers leave Golden for the Windermere at 4 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Stage for Windermere District leaves Golden at 8 o'clock Sundays and arrives in Golden at 12:30 on Fridays. Leaving Windermere every Thursday at 8 a.m. and arriving Monday at 12 p.m.

Passengers booked to all Eastern Canadian and United States points.

Berths reserved on Atlantic steamers for passengers to the Old Country.

Direct steamer service from Vancouver to

China, Japan, Australia, Alaska

Full information and Illustrated Pamphlet furnished on Application.

C. E. WELLS, Agent, Golden, B.C. E. J. COYLE, Agent, Vancouver

The Outcrop is on sale at A. R. Yates Drug Store, Wilmer.

R. A. Power will issue permits for cutting firewood on C.P.R. lands during Mr. Bruce's absence.

Now that the Season for Coughs and Cold is approaching Always Keep a

Bottle of Yates' Cough Syrup in the House

For breaking up a Cough nothing can beat it.

A. R. Yates, Druggist, Wilmer, B. C.

## LAKE & CO.

Just Arrived!!

A Fresh Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Hats and Caps. Also Boots & Shoes.

Large Stock of Mining Supplies.

## LAKE & CO.,

General Merchants, Atholmer.



## THE OUTCROP

### Fellow Pilgrims All!

Should you in your wanderings about this beautiful valley have an itching soul in your anatomy to visit a certain interesting place all the news of North West Territory, and for THE OUTCROP. This much-loved print paper is located in the heart of the most beautiful valley in North America, surrounded by scenery resources and close to the finest white water rapids in the world. The scenery depicted in the folds of the paper in the Western Hemisphere and the lodge has been inscribed in the Eastern Hemisphere in such places as England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, South Africa, Germany and Australia. It comes in the front every Thursday, and has never been called by the name. It works for the Trail Rider as well as the hunter and the sportsman. It is often to point out what is to be a distinction by being on the right side of things and believe the rightness should be in the right line and that will be dealt out according to the wishes or as accomplished.

A High Grade Clute of Job Printing is uncovered and is worked for the Benefit of Humanity and the Editor.

Oldest and Most Reliable Newspaper in North East Kootenai.

Only Paper printed in the Rich Windermere Mining District.

News while it is News given without fear or favor for \$2.00

Limit, 1,000,000 Copies--Avoid Rush.





## H. L. AMME, General Blacksmithing.

Horseshoeing and All Kinds of Repairs.

WILMER,

B. C.

### Lead Bounty Passed.

No specific mention having been made in the dispatches from Ottawa concerning the passing by the Senate of the lead bounty bill, duly approved by the Commons some weeks ago, doubts were expressed locally as to the fate of the measure. W. A. Galliher, M.P., wired that the lead bounty bill had duly received the royal assent and is now one of the Dominion statutes. Mr. Galliher adds that he is remaining in Ottawa for the express purpose of assisting in framing the regulations under the new act, and that he will remain at the capital for some time.—The Nelson Daily News.

### More Political Trouble.

British Columbia governments certainly have more than their share of trouble. For many moons the country has been crying for "party lines," and now the Conservative party have control, but so narrow a majority gives them control that they are so busy keeping their balance that they can do little else. This is indeed a regrettable and unenviable position to be in, yet while there is life there is hope, and it is just possible the Conservatives may be able to hold on, and further developments are awaited with keen interest.

Premier McBride gave the position of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to John Houston, Nelson's member, but the Lieutenant-Governor refused to accept Mr. Houston as an adviser in view of the fact that two sessions ago Mr. Houston had the floor and was called to order by Speaker Pooley and told to sit down, but defied the Speaker to do his worst. Naturally, John Houston is very angry and his supporters have censured the Premier for allowing it. Houston has declared war with Premier McBride and is quoted saying he believes the Lieutenant-Governor was stimulated to object, as the reason advanced is absurd. Yet it is also stated that "Mr. Houston called the present Attorney-General a d—d fool." All these things are not very edifying, and cannot give hope for a stable government. Yet as the House meets on the 26th it is better to await what transpires then and hope for the best in the meantime. And if Premier McBride can carry on business as a strict Conservative government he deserves great credit.

It is also announced that the seats of C. E. Pooley for Esquimalt and Thos. Taylor for Revelstoke will be protested against.

## LAKE & CO.

### New Goods!

We have now a Large Stock of General Merchandise on hand to Supply the Fall and Winter demand and invite everyone to inspect our goods. Our prices will be found most reasonable.

LAKE & CO.,  
General Merchants,  
Atholmer, - - - B. C.

### PERPETUAL MOTION

Engineering says that we can certainly take it as a fundamental principle that perpetual motion is impossible. The original idea of perpetual motion was a mechanism that never stopped. It was not necessarily a mechanism that created energy, or gave out energy. We may also take it that energy is conserved, or invariable in quantity. The idea of perpetual motion involves creation of energy that contradicts the law of conservation of energy; but a frictionless mechanism, which would run for ever, is merely unrealizable. It is not an absurdity: it is a theoretical abstraction. Every mechanism has friction. But imagine a mechanism in a case through which no energy passes, so that the energy inside the case is constant. Once started, the friction would convert work into heat; but if the mechanism could convert the heat so produced completely into work again, there would be no contradiction of the law of conservation of energy, as the energy is constant. There would be no stoppage by friction, as all the work converted into heat would be converted into work again, so kinetic energy of motion. We would thus have a form of perpetual motion, not involving frictionless mechanism, and not involving creation of energy. Does this form of perpetual motion rank with the creation of energy form, in which the mechanism gives out work and creates energy, or is it a theoretical abstraction, which cannot be realized only because of the imperfection of our workmanship, like the frictionless mechanism? The answer is, that it is not a mere theoretical abstraction, but an actuality of the same order as the energy creation form of perpetual motion. It has been called, "perpetual motion of the second class." It is perpetual motion which does not involve creation of energy, but involves the opposite of complete annihilation of the degradation of energy. The latter degrades work into heat. Some of the heat might be converted back into work if the rest is given out at still lower temperature; but to make this mechanism work continuously in spite of its friction, all the heat would have to be converted back into work.

Mrs. R. A. Kingston and Mrs. Pitt of Windermere spent a short while in Wilmer Monday evening.

### NOTICE.

TO BELIEVE, FIRST CROWDER OF THE "FOUR CORNERS" MINERAL CLAIM.

TO HARRY MATHER, or any person or persons to whom he may have assigned his interest in the "FOUR CORNERS" mineral claim, situated on Macdonald creek, a tributary of House Creek, in the Windermere Mining Division of British Columbia.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of \$20.00 in labor and improvements upon the said "FOUR CORNERS" mineral claim, situated on Macdonald creek, and it is hereby declared that the date of this notice you fail or refuse to reimburse me the amount of \$20.00, your interest in said claim, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim shall be deemed to have been abandoned, under and subject to the provisions of the Act in that behalf relating.

Dated at Wilmer, B.C., the 25th day of November, 1900.

WILLIAM HAUPF.

## THE HOTEL WILMER.

Is a new building and is furnished throughout with all modern improvements.

The bar is supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THE TOURIST or Traveler who wanders into Wilmer should always camp at the Hotel Wilmer.

Within its doors can be found beds that soothe the weary to dreamless sleep, drinks that calm the troubled soul, and food that no epicure could pass without sampling. If you want anything more see

GEORGE  
CHAMBERLAIN,  
Proprietor.

## Rubbers 15 Cases

Just Arrived.

## Clothing

Pants, Vests, Coats and Full Suits,

## SHOT GUNS and Ammunition of All Kinds

## Genuine Carss Mackinaws

Top Shirts

Underwear

Flannel

Milton Cloth, Laces, Etc.

The place for  
Fresh Groceries.

Complete stock of Miners Supplies.

STETSON HATS

## The Peterborough Trading Company, WILMER, B. C.



Choice Cigars  
Candies and Nuts.

Just Received

## Fresh Fruit

of Every Kind

at the New Store opposite the Hotel Delphine by

G. DOUGHERTY,  
Wilmer.



Divine service is held every Sunday evening in St. Peter's Church, Wilmer, at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

## The W. M. Co.

## Handkerchiefs

that has been seen in the district for  
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.  
All Prices, but all Good Value

We will extend last  
week's offer over  
This Week.

Take  
advantage  
of it.

Terms Strictly Cash.

## THE Wilmer Mercantile Company,

GEO. REHDER, - - - Manager